verse results of the East Indian experiments with *C. panamensis* may not apply to the whole genus. Moreover, during the present study of the subject many reasons have been found for believing that the conditions under which *Castilla* has been tested in the East Indies are not really favorable to the production of rubber; the current idea that a continuously humid climate is required is erroneous. In short, it appears that we are still at the beginning of a scientific comprehension of the factors which determine the practicability and profitability of rubber culture. It has been ascertained that rubber can be produced agriculturally, but where, how and what to plant, and how, how much and how long we shall harvest, are questions largely answered, as yet, by speculation rather than by experiment.

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THE NAME OF THE BREADFRUIT.

THE genus *Artocarpus* was first described in 1776 by G. and G. J. R. Forster in the 'Characteres Generum Plantarum,' a work written as a result of their botanical studies made during Captain Cook's second voyage into the Pacific and round the world between 1772 and 1775. The combination *Artocarpus communis* was given in this work for the breadfruit tree, a name which, according to nomenclatorial rules, must replace the generally accepted *Artocarpus incisa,* which was not published by the younger Linnæus until 1781.*

Forster's genus was, moreover, published as a monotype, and as his plants were from the Society Islands there can be no doubt but that he was dealing with the true breadfruit. He did not publish, it is true, any specific description, leaving all for the genus, but he did make a good binomial combination and had two good plates which are generally considered sufficient to establish a name in good standing.

Thunberg later in the same year (1776) published the names *Radermachia incisa* and *integrifolia* for the bread- and jak-fruits respectively from material collected in the East Indian Islands. Five years afterwards the younger Linnæus made his new nomenclatorial combinations on this material of Thunberg, adopting Forster's generic name and adding to it Thunberg's specific designations, and taking the credit to himself.

Further complications are met with when it is found that in the subsequent works of the Forsters, when mention is made of the breadfruit, the specific name *incisa* is used. Why they should abandon their own name is rather difficult to understand unless it was a case in which 'the king can do no wrong.'

Dr. A. Richter is fully alive to the injustice done Forster and has published a note* on the history of the name of the breadfruit which adequately states the facts in the case and further calls attention to the unfortunate revival by O. Kuntze of the pre-Linnæan name of *Soccus,* a relic of Rumphius, and of his combining with it Forster's specific name. Yet Rumphius published a specific name for the breadfruit which Kuntze has, for no apparent reason, seen fit to ignore.

A. Engler, acting on this note, has corrected in the 'Nachtrag' to the 'Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien' the name of the breadfruit as it appears in the text of that work, and states that *Artocarpus communis* is the correct designation.

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EUCALYPTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE eucalypts, of which but comparatively few species are familiarly known outside of their native home, include some one hundred and fifty species or more, nearly all restricted to Australia and Tasmania. Many of the forms may be classed as shrubs, others attain great size, surpassing in height, as has been stated on good authority, the giant Sequoias of California, though not equaling them in diameter or girth. A few species have been found elsewhere, viz., in New Britain, New Guinea and Timor, islands north of the Australian continent, between latitude 10° S., and the equator. It is not unlikely that sooner or later other species, at present unknown, will be detected on some of the multi-

* 'Suppl.' 411. 1781.

* *Botanisches Centralblatt* **60**: 169–170. 1894.